

Amendment to Field of Invention (1 of 2 Pages)
Application Number: 10/600,418

[0002] The present invention relates generally to computerized image-viewing devices and more particularly to a new system that allows the user to sequentially advance or reverse images by voice and/or sound recognition, remote control, navigational buttons or one of the many kinds of adaptable computer switches.

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[0002] The present invention relates generally to computerized image-viewing devices and more particularly to a new system that allows the user to sequentially advance or reverse images by voice and/or sound recognition wherein different colored buttons electronically illuminate on voice or sound command.

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[0040] 1. This invention is equipped for voice and/or sound recognition allowing the user to advance or reverse images by using the ~~human voice and/or other sounds~~.

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[0040] 1. This invention is equipped for voice and/or sound recognition allowing the user to advance or reverse images and the printed page by voice command or other sounds wherein the sound recognition means are electronically coupled with different colored navigational buttons which electronically illuminate when activated by voice or sound command providing immediate verification that the vocal command has been received by the sound recognition means and display means.

[0041] 2. (deleted)

[0042] 3. (deleted)

Amendment to the Detailed Description of the Preferred Embodiments (1 of 2 pages)
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[0065] Now referring to FIG. 1-FIG. 21, the embodiment of a new computerized image-viewing device and method according to the present invention will be described in detail. In FIG. 1 there is a viewing display unit adapted-to-be-used as a portable image-viewing device. A LCD (or Plasma-related) viewing screen 4, is surrounded by a durable (light-weight-poly-plastic) housing 2 that protects the display screen and houses a electronic wiring system (not shown) and a credit card "size"--computer on a chip (not shown). In this front view of the apparatus can be seen several unique details regarding this new image-display device. An infrared sensor 6 at the top of the display screen allows a user to navigate through the programs of the display unit by a remote control. A voice recognition sensor 18 (located at the bottom of the display unit where the sensor will be closer to the user's voice) allows the user to navigate through the device's many functions by use of the human voice and/or other sounds. Different colored navigational buttons 8a-8f descend on the right-hand side of the housing along with a number 10a-10f for each of the different colored navigational buttons. The numbers colored buttons and numbers will help the user navigate through the different programs to be displayed on the device. Another role of the numbers next to the colored-buttons is to help those who have a difficulty distinguishing colors. An auto-run button 12 will also be used for engaging the computer for specific tasks. By using the auto-run function, the user can program the computer to present images on the display screen in a sequential order by using the programs timer function. In FIG. 2 can be seen the back view of the display housing 2. There is a door 14 and two fasteners 16 for entrance into the interior of the housing. This is where the wiring and computer-on-a-chip is located. In FIG. 3 the top view of the housing 2 is illustrated. There is a carrying handle 20 that can be used to carry the display unit 2. This handle 20 collapses into the housing 2 to create an even finish. References 24 can be seen from the top view and refer to a guide-track that will allow the user to slide a cover 5 (FIG. 9) over the display screen 4. FIG. 4 illustrates the bottom view of the display housing 2 along with the guide-tracks 24 for the display cover 5. The left-side view of the display 2 is presented in FIG. 5. Again, the guide-tracks are illustrated in 24 for the front cover 5 and 26 illustrates an on/off switch. An input 30 is provided for a rechargeable battery source (see FIG. 8) and household electrical current. In FIG. 6, there is an input 28 for an electric wire that allows electric signals to be brought to and from the display unit and another input 32 for the rechargeable battery source to provide electricity (see FIG. 8). In FIG. 7, are two ends to the electric wire 38 where a male plug 34 attaches to reference 28 and the other end 36 attaches to the computer-box FIG. 12, reference 56. FIG. 8 illustrates the rechargeable battery pack 39, electrical wire 40 and a male plug 33 which interfaces with the left side of the display 2 at 30 or the right side of display 2 at 32. FIG. 9 illustrates the slide-on cover 5 for the LCD or plasma-related display screen reference 2 and 4. As can be seen by the arrows below the cover 5, the cover slides down into the guide-tracks 24 to cover the entire front of the display screen 4. The guide-tracks 24 stop at the bottom of the display housing 2 to prevent the cover from sliding out of the bottom of the unit 2. FIG. 10 illustrates a top view revealing the clips 9 that keep the cover 5 in place along the guide-tracks 24. FIG. 11 through FIG. 16 illustrates the computer box 42. In FIG. 11, a front-view of the computer box 42 presents the various hardware that help make this box a computer. This illustration makes room for both the CD-ROM drive 44 and the new and improved DVDR drive 46 which eventually could replace the CD-ROM drive 44 in computer use. A standard floppy drive 48 is included since the floppy drives are still being used. Through these drives (44,46 and 48) information and images can be sent to the storage drive (not shown) in the computer box 42, stored in the computer-on-a-chip housed in FIG. 2 reference 14 and/or displayed on the display screen 4. Information can also be

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"written to" and stored on the CD-ROM, DVDR, and the floppy disks. It is considered in this present invention that there will be new hardware developed that are smaller in size and faster in production speed. This invention does not limit hardware to the present but allows for faster and smaller units of the future as well as current technology. The glow light is referenced at 52 alerting when the unit is turned on or off. The manual on-off switch is referenced at 54. FIG. 12 illustrates the left-end view of the computer box. The electric wire 38 mentioned in FIG. 7 connects reference 36 to the computer box at 56. Reference 34 mentioned in FIG. 7 connects to the display housing at 28 in FIG. 6. It is through this wire that the computerized information and images are sent to and from the display screen and the computer box. In FIG. 13, the U.S.B. ports and other ports are illustrated on the back view of the computer box where 60a-60f represents the U.S.B. ports. Peripheral devices such as media readers, scanners, links to other computer boxes, flash drives or thumb-drives and digital cameras can be plugged into these U.S.B. ports. Ports 62 and 63 represent Ethernet ports. A computer mouse connects at 64 and a computer keyboard can be connected at reference 66. Having some musical functions, port 68 allows a midi-musical instrument or device to be interfaced. Audio-in jacks are illustrated in FIG. 13 at reference number 70. Audio-out jacks are illustrated at 71. FIG. 14 details the right-side view illustrating the input 72 for a common household electricity wire or the rechargeable battery in FIG. 8, reference 39. The common electric plug is illustrated in FIG. 17 where 73 interfaces with 72 (30 and 32) and 75 plugs into common household current. The top of the computer box 42 is represented in FIG. 15 showing a retractable carrying handle 74 for the unit. FIG. 16 represents the bottom of the computer box 42, illustrating the four rubber feet 50, and a vent 76 for the cooling fan (not shown). In FIG. 18 is an illustration of a twin screen or dual screen representation of this invention. FIG. 18 represents a front view. The display screen 4a is identical to reference 4 in FIG. 1 above. On the left-hand side of FIG. 18 is display screen 4b being the same kind of display screen as 4a with the colored buttons (8a though 8f) on the left-hand side instead of the right-hand side of the housing. References 10a-10f are identical on the left side. The housing 2a is the same as reference 2 in FIG. 1. Exception is made here on the left side-view (see FIG. 5) where there is a connecting piano hinge 78 that connects the twin screens together FIG. 18. Reference 2b, is the same kind of housing as 2a. The left side-view of 2b is identical to FIG. 5, which is moved to the left side of 2b in order to accommodate the center piano hinge 78 in FIG. 18. At the top of FIG. 18 are two infrared sensors 6 for remote image advancing and reversing. At the bottom of FIG. 18 are voice recognition sensors to allow the user to navigate by voice and/or sound commands. The auto-run button stated above (see FIG. 1) is located on the front housing 2a at reference 12. FIG. 19 represents the back view of the dual screen having identical doors 14 for access into the on-board computer and wiring. Fasteners 16 attach the doors. FIG. 20 illustrates the simple top view of the dual screen display with piano hinge 78 and FIG. 21 illustrates the bottom view of the dual screen display with piano hinge 78.

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[0067] There are several ways to use the sequential image advancing system (the present invention). Once the computer box is connected to the display screen (FIG. 7), the user can access information and images from the CD-ROM drive, the DVDR drive, the floppy-drive and the internal memory of the computer box. "Images" refer to pictures, art, the printed page, signs, shapes, symbols, written and/or printed languages, drawings, and schematics, graphs, music symbols and digital images (both color and black and white). These images can be transferred in a sequential file order and stored in the computer memory means within the viewer system. Today, it is common knowledge that individuals can find and purchase information stored on storage devices like memory cards and CD-ROM. The user can simply insert a CD-ROM or other storage device into the computer box (FIG. 11) transfer and store those images to the memory means in the viewer and access the information on the display screen (FIG. 1). To navigate through the information or software presentations on the display screen 4, the user can advance images by voice recognition electronically coupled with the different colored buttons for immediate verification that the viewer's computer means has received input, or use of a remote control, by voice recognition (which will assist those who find it difficult, inconvenient or impossible to lift an arm or push a button). Other ways to navigate on the present invention is to use the colored buttons on the housing of the display unit (8a-8f). These bright different-colored buttons allow the user to navigate through the programs of editing/selecting and the image advancing and reversing process. The different colored buttons are not to be underestimated. These buttons are significant and there is an important order to them. The buttons can be polished plastic buttons, soft rubber buttons or computer generated buttons displayed on the lcd screen which illuminate when activated by vocal command or touch buttons with internal lights that temporarily light up when activated. The user can activate these buttons by voice command, sounds, touch or switch. The computer can also activate and light the buttons through it's own programs. The top button is bright Red 8a. Below the Red button is a bright Yellow button 8b. Next and below the Yellow button is a bright Blue button 8c. These three buttons represent the primary colors in art. Next, and below the Blue button are the three secondary colors: Orange 8d, Purple 8e and Green 8f. Mixing the primary colors (the top three) creates the secondary colors. For individuals who can physically reach their hand, the buttons will prove to be very useful for navigating through the present invention capabilities. The different colored buttons are very significant regarding navigating and educational selections. Other added features are the numbers printed next to each of the colored-buttons. Next to the Red button will be the number "1" reference 10a. Next to the Yellow button will be the number "2" reference 10b. Next to the Blue button will be the number "3" reference 10c. Next to the Orange button will be the number "4" reference 10d. Next to the Purple button will be the number "5" reference 10e. Next to the Green button will be the number "6" reference 10f. Along with other functions that will help the user, the numbers will also help those individuals who have difficulty recognizing colors. For those who find it difficult, inconvenient or impossible to physically reach and touch the navigational buttons, they can simply "speak" the colors or numbers next to the colored buttons to navigate. In certain situations, the user can "speak" the numbers next to the colors to navigate. An example of using the colored buttons would be to press the bright Red button 8a (or say "Red"), to "Stop" a process. If the user wants to start a process, the user will press or say "Green" 8f. To slow a

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[0067] continued

process, the user might press the "Yellow" button 8b or say yellow. These three colors (Red, Yellow and Green) are well known traffic signals here in the United States and will be used often by the user of the SHAS.

[0068] Along with the above, this invention also has the technology for a user to simply touch the display screen in order to navigate through programs. This is known by many as "touch-screen capabilities". The touch-screen capabilities are also electronically coupled to the colored-buttons that illuminate once the viewing screen has been touched.

[0069] The present invention is also equipped to receive the different switches available for single or double-click input through the mouse port FIG. 13, reference 64. These switches are similar to a common computer mouse where a user can select a function by "clicking" the index finger mouse button and select again by "clicking" the right mouse button. These important switches would include any of the "puff and sip" devices that can be used by people who may not have the use of their arms or feet. Musicians might prefer a foot switch if they are performing alone. Other musicians who require an assistant to help advance or turn-pages might prefer an assistant to use a hand-held switch or a remote switch to advance each image of sheet music on the present invention's display screen. Regardless of the input device or function the different colored buttons illuminate upon input to verify that input has been received by the viewer computer and display means.

[0070] One of the major differences between the present invention and the prior art is that the present invention allows individuals to create and view images for themselves. By using a scanner or a digital camera (with or without a media-reader) the user can scan or download images into the viewer's computer memory means, the computer box. By using a scanner and/or a media-reader (that works along with a digital camera), the user can scan images directly into the computer box. The user will be able to arrange, sequentially order and edit the images that are scanned into the memory. Digital memory and cameras provide an excellent source to store images. The user can take digital pictures and arrange them in a specific order. This would include taking digital images of printed material, musical scores or anything else the user would like. If the user would prefer, the user may choose to use a personal computer to perform scanning or the transferring of digital images to the viewer's memory means, floppy, CD-ROM or DVDR digital reading from a media-reader and then store that information on a floppy, CD-ROM or DVDR.